

实验研究

抵挡芪桂汤对胰岛素抵抗大鼠血清 Resistin、ROS 含量的影响*

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摘要: **目的** 通过观察抵挡芪桂汤对胰岛素抵抗(IR)大鼠血清 Resistin、ROS 的含量影响,探讨该方防治糖尿病的作用机理。**方法** 将70只SD大鼠随机选取10只作为空白组,其余60只大鼠给予高糖、高脂饲料喂养,于第8周末禁食不禁水,次日早一次性腹腔注射链脲佐菌素(STZ)35 mg/kg造模,72 h后测其随机血糖、尿糖,血糖 ≥ 16.9 mmol/L、尿糖(3+)或以上为造模成功。将成模大鼠随机分为模型组、中药组、西药组和中西药组,给予相应干预。在干预第8周末检测大鼠血清中 Resistin、ROS 的含量。**结果** 干预8周后,与模型组比较,各给药组大鼠血清 Resistin、ROS 含量均有不同程度降低,其中以中药组、中西药组最为明显($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 常规剂量抵挡芪桂汤及中西药结合治疗能够降低高脂高糖饮食合并 STZ 诱导胰岛素抵抗大鼠血清 Resistin、ROS 含量。

关键词: 胰岛素抵抗;抵挡芪桂汤;Resistin;ROS

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Effects of *Di Dang Qi Gui Tang* to Serum Resistin and ROS Content in Insulin Resistance Rats

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Abstract: **Objective** To observe effects of *Di Dang Qi Gui Tang* to serum Resistin, ROS content in insulin resistance rats and to explore the mechanism of diabetes prevention. **Methods** 10 rats were randomly selected as a control group from the 70 SD rats, and the remaining 60 rats were given high-sugar, high-fat diet, after 8 weeks, fasting was applied. The next morning, to prepared the diabetes model by intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin Su (STZ) 35mg/kg, random blood sugar, urine sugar was tested 72h later. Blood glucose ≥ 16.9 mmol/L, urine (3+) or more was the indexes for the successful model. 60 molding rats were divided into model group, TCM group and western medicine group and integrative medicine group. The appropriate intervention was applied to these rats. After 8th week of intervention, serum Resistin and the content of ROS in rat were checked. **Results** After 8 weeks intervention, compared with the model group, serum Resistin and ROS contents were reduced to varying degrees in each treatment group, in which the Chinese medicine group, integrative medicine group were most significantly ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The conventional dosage of *Di Dang Qi Gui Tang* and integrative medicine can reduce the serum Resistin and ROS content in STZ-induced insulin

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